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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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A F R I C A.

EGYPT.

Mr. F. L. GRIFFITH, acting for the Egypt Exploration Fund, has started on a three weeks' exploring trip, with tent and camels, to El-Arish (Rhinocolura), near the Sirbonic Lake. Mr. Griffith will rejoin M. Naville at Bou-bastis toward the end of this month.—*Academy*, April 28.

BABYLONIAN TABLETS FROM UPPER EGYPT.—Professor A. H. SAYCE, writes to the *Academy* (of April 7) concerning the Babylonian Tablets, previously mentioned (p. 75), which have been found in large quantities at or near Tel-el-Amarna: "Most of the tablets contain copies of despatches sent to the Babylonian King by his officers in Upper Egypt; and, as one of them speaks of 'the conquest of Amasis' (*kasad Amasi*), while another seems to mention the name of Apries, the King in question must have been Nebuchadnezzar. The conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, so long doubted, is now become a fact of history." The most curious of the tablets copied by Prof. Sayce "contains an inventory of the government property of which the Babylonian Satrap had charge. The objects of stone alone amounted to 6,840, and included two colossi and a *kukupu*, the name of which is *namgar*."

ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. SCHLIEMANN, having obtained permission to excavate on the eastern side of Alexandria, after three weeks work dug in that part of the city two great trenches, in which he came upon many graves, and at last, at a depth of 12–14 metres, the foundations of a large building. In all probability they are the foundation-walls of one of the palaces of the Ptolemies, which, according to Strabo (xvii. 1, 8), occupied, together with beautiful public grounds, a fourth, or even a third, part of the whole extent of Alexandria.—*Academy*, April 28.

EL-ARISH.—*Ptolemaic Shrine.*—In a letter to the *Academy* (dated Cairo April 17) Mr. F. L. GRIFFITH reports on a visit he had just made to El-Arish, “the little town on the coast near the northeast frontier of Egypt where the tolls are levied on merchandise and animals coming from Syria.” The former visitors to the place had reported the existence of a sarcophagus or naos. It was found to be a shrine “of black granite about four feet high and pointed at the top. It has been used for ages as a drinking-trough for animals, and is, consequently, much damaged. The interior, which was sculptured with figures and inscriptions, is much worn or covered with lime incrustations, one side is scaled off and the front has been worn down to the depth of an inch all over; thus the whole of the dedication is lost. However, one side and the back have each thirty-seven lines in fair condition. The text relates the history of the temple of Goshen under the reign of the gods, evidently in order to give it with all its adjuncts a respectable genealogy. It was visited by the god Ra; and, as the inscription on the back ends with a list of temples in Upper Egypt built by this god, it seems that the sacred localities at Goshen were to be put on a level in point of antiquity with those of the most celebrated cities in Upper Egypt. The local god, *Sepd*, is identified with the warlike Shu or Ares, in order to bring him into relation with the myth of the god-kings; and the other gods of the district are the spirits of the East who protect Ra (the sun) at his rising from the children of Apep. The temple is the eastern horizon on which the sun rests. There are some curious details and a description of the temple, which I reserve for the present. Of the later kings of Egypt, M. Naville found monuments at Goshen of Nectanebo II and Philadelphos. From the style I should attribute the El Arish shrine to Philadelphos.”—*Academy*, May 12.

TELL BASTA=BOUBASTIS.—On Feb. 25, M. NAVILLE and his associates, Count d’Hulst and Mr. Griffith, recommenced the excavations of the great Temple of Boubastis (see vol. III, pp. 413–18), and in six weeks laid bare two-thirds of the temple area, discovering inscriptions, statues, and basrelief sculptures of great historical interest. The recent discovery of two black-granite statues of the unique Hyksos type, the lower part of a seated statue of a Hyksos king with the hitherto-unknown name of *Ra-ian*, and an architrave with the cartouches of Apepi, is of the highest importance, as it establishes beyond doubt the fact that Boubastis was a Hyksos capital. Scarcely less important are two statues of a scribe of the time of Amenophis III, and a fragmentary inscription, discovered on a block in the Eastern Hall, with cartouche of Aten-Ra (the chosen god of the heretic Pharaoh Khuenaten), which show the XVIII dynasty and the great Aten heresy to be represented in the Delta. Other finds supply fresh links in the history of the temple from the VI dynasty (another fragment of Pepi) to the period of Ptolemy Epiphanes (a fine Greek inscription). Also have come to light a statue

of Apries (the Hophra of the Bible), parts of statues of Rameses VI and Nectanebo I, and very numerous statues and parts of statues of Rameses II. They have also discovered the remains of a hall of Osorkon I (XXII dynasty). The western end of the temple (containing the sanctuary) is at present in process of excavation.—*Academy*, April 7.

M. NAVILLE writes to the *Academy* (of April 14): "We went on excavating the two halls discovered last year, going north and south to the limit of the blocks, so as to lay bare the whole width of the building. On the east, we dug out another and a yet larger hall, which was the entrance to the temple. On the other side, we entirely cleared away the Hypostyle Hall, and began clearing the western part, which is the widest, and which seems to have been built by Nectanebo I. We removed all the mounds of rubbish which divided the different parts of the temple, so that nearly its whole length, from east to west, is now visible, covered with huge granite blocks, interspersed with fragments of columns and broken statues. We have found (in the Eastern Hall) two very interesting statues of an official named Amenophis, inscribed with the cartouches of Amenophis III, besides the torso of a woman of the same epoch. The official, evidently a great man, was governor of the "Marshy Nomes"—a very unusual way of designating the Delta. Amenophis III is the same king of whom a monument has been found at Benha.

"Though the XXII dynasty is said to be of Boubastite origin, only two kings of this line seem to have worked at Boubastis—Osorkon I, whose name appears frequently with that of Rameses II in the Eastern Hall, and Osorkon II, who built the Festive Hall, and who has erased the cartouches of Rameses II and substituted his own: he also cut to pieces the numerous statues of Rameses II, and built them into the walls of his Festive Hall. The great ceremony there celebrated was not in honor of Bast, but of Amon, and it took place in the twenty-second year of his reign. Sheshonk I, the chief of the dynasty, appears only in a small limestone figure discovered a few days ago.

"The most interesting historical discovery of the present season is the fact that Boubastis, like Tanis, was an important Hyksos settlement. At the eastern entrance, built into a kind of bad Roman wall, we have found a colossal head of black granite broken in two at the height of the eyes. The projecting mouth, the aquiline nose, the high cheek bones, the sharp modelling of the cheek, are so exactly like the Tanis sphinxes at Bûlâq, that it is impossible not to recognize a Hyksos head. At a short distance were the feet and the colossal base of the statue showing erased cartouches. Hauling the base out of the water, and clearing the surrounding earth, the men came upon another colossal base of exactly the same type as the first, but in a much better state of preservation, the figure being perfect

as high as the knees: later, was found the second Hyksos head, nearly perfect. These two colossi evidently stood close together by the entrance to the temple. The cartouches are erased, but I presume that the name of the king was Apepi; for, on turning a heavy architrave in the Hypostyle Hall, we found a large cartouche of this great Hyksos ruler.

"In the Hypostyle Hall, at a very short distance from the architrave of Apepi, I observed a projecting corner of black granite, which looked like the base of a statue. After we had dragged it out of the mud, we found that it was the lower part of a statue of natural size, executed in the style of the XIII dynasty, with the feet resting on the nine bows. On the front of the throne, at each side of the legs, the cartouches and standard are in a perfect state of preservation. The inscriptions read as follows: 'The divine Horus who embraces the lands, the good god Userenra, the son of Ra, Raian, loving his *Ka*, everliving.' In the first cartouche there is a doubtful sign which I read User. That he should be the worshipper of his *Ka* (*i. e.*, of himself) is a very curious circumstance. Thus we have an absolutely new and unknown Pharaoh.

"We are now clearing the western part of the temple, and rolling the blocks of the Festive Hall, in order to discover the successive strata of names. Another fragment of Pepi has turned up, as well as the name of another king, who belongs to the XII dynasty. Between the Hypostyle Hall and the western part we have found no less than three statues of Rameses VI, more or less broken. I also discovered a monument of this king at Benha last year. These, I believe, are the first occasions upon which he has been met with in the Delta."

Regarding the name of Raian as the Pharaoh of Joseph, see letters in the *Times* from CH. RIEU; in *Academy*, April 28, from H. G. TOMKINS; May 5, from A. H. SAYCE.

Among the most important objects lately discovered is a shrine in red granite, a splendid work of the period of Nectanebo. M. Naville and Count d'Hulst will terminate this season's excavation at the end of the present month, and seldom has a winter's excavation of the Egypt Exploration Fund been so fruitful in important results. Among the recent visitors to Tell-Basta was Dr. Virchow, of Berlin, who was especially interested in the head of the Hyksos statue, of which he took the measurements in order to see whether they would give any hints respecting the much contested question of Hyksos nationality.—*Athenæum*, April 21.

FAÏÛM.—A report reaches us from Cairo that Mr. Flinders Petrie, who has been making excavations at the pyramid of Hawara in the Faiûm, has come upon the tomb-chamber.—*Athenæum*, April 21.

SIÛT=LYKOPOLIS.—MR. F. L. GRIFFITH has been studying the rock-cut tombs here, and has determined the date of the great tomb known as Stabl-

Antar to be in the reign of Usertesen I (XII dynasty). Also, he has discovered that the upper ranges of tombs in the same cliff belong to the hitherto-unrepresented dynasties of Herakleoupolis (IX and X dynasties of Manetho).—*Academy*, April 7.

ASIA. HINDUSTAN.

AZAMGARH DISTRICT.—*Genealogy of King Harshavardhana.*—A valuable archæological find has been lately made in the Azamgarh district in the shape of a copper plate recording, in later Gupta characters, the grant by King Harshavardhana, of Sthânisvara, of a village to several Brahmans for the spiritual welfare of his parents and elder brother. The historical value of the record is that it gives in detail the genealogy of King Harshavardhana, who reigned from A. D. 618 to 642 over the greater part of Northern India, including Kashmir and Nepal, and whose court was visited at Kanauj by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Kiuen Kiangin, A. D. 637. The plate has been purchased by Government, and deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.—*Athenæum*, April 14.

BOMBAY.—At a recent meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, M. Émile Senart, the French archæologist, who has recently been travelling in India, delivered a lecture on the various inscriptions which bear the name of Piyadasi, the Asoka of Southern Buddhists, grandson of Chandragupta. The chief object of M. Senart's visit to India was to supplement by direct inspection the patient study of years which he has devoted to these inscriptions, in his opinion the most ancient dated monuments of India, the most ancient dated witnesses of its religious life and the progress of Buddhism. The result is that he has been able to settle the text of many passages hitherto doubtful. He read an interesting translation of the famous Edict of Toleration, and gave an account of the discovery by Capt. Deane, Assistant Commissioner at Hoti Murdan, of the new inscription at Shahbaz Garhi, which furnishes material for a perfect text of the edict.—*Athenæum*, May 5.

TURKESTAN.

ROCK-INSRIPTIONS.—M. Krasnoff has made some interesting discoveries in Turkestan among the rock-inscriptions: the men are always on horseback, with bows, arrows, long pikes from which stream flags, and with curved swords. They are dressed like the present Khalat of the Mongols and Turks. The scenes relate to the chase; and among the animals shown is a very large one with a large hairy tail and tusks like those of the mammoth.—*Amer. Antiquarian*, May, 1888.

KOURGANS.—General KOMAROW, whose name was so well known in connection with the earlier stages of the Afghan boundary question, has given before the Russian Archæological Society some interesting particulars of his investigations of the tumuli (kourgans) existing in the Trans-Caspian territory. Many of these are of large size. Very few articles were found, and these were chiefly made of horn and stone, and resembled those found in the province of Perm. They certainly belonged to a people of primitive civilization. In another of the tumuli after a heavy fall of rain the Cossacks found in a few hours 500 pieces of money of ancient date, but in this respect the ruins of the old town of Merv are expected to prove most prolific.—*Athenæum*, April 14.

ARMENIA.

The abbé Hyvernât has been charged by the French Ministry of Public Instruction with a mission in Asia, and especially in Armenia, to study the cuneiform inscriptions of Lake Van, to study the monuments of Hittite art to the north of Assyria, and also the neo-Syriac dialects of lake Ourmiah.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 18.

ASIA MINOR.

INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED BY MM. LECHAT AND RADET.—In the March number of the *Bull. de. Corr. Hellénique*, MM. H. Lechat and G. Radet publish a number of inscriptions found by them in Asia Minor during May and June, 1887. In No. 1, from Artaki, the epithet Δυνδυμέ[ρη] (Mt. Dyndyme) is applied to Artemis for the first time in inscriptions. No. 2, from Ulubad, is surmounted by a basrelief representing a vessel at sea during a combat, commemorative of a fight in which took part all the sailors enumerated in the inscription. No. 3, from Muhalitsch, is a decree. No. 4, from Hamamlu, is a dedication. No. 5, from the same place, has two mutilated basreliefs. No. 6, from Esky-Tchatal, is a stele with two basreliefs. No. 7, from Abulliout, is a stele with two reliefs, both banquet-scenes. No. 10, from Isnik (Nikaia), is a decree of the γερουσία of Nikaia. No. 11, from Ghemlek (anc. Kios of Bithynia), is a sepulchral inscription, which is unique from mentioning, as a penalty for the violation of the tomb, five pounds of silver. Nos. 14, 15 and 17, from the same place, are stelai with basreliefs.

DISCOVERY OF THREE ANCIENT SITES: KASAREIA, LYDAI, KARYA.—Mr. J. T. BENT writes to the *Athenæum* (May 26) a letter in which he says: "During a cruise made this spring amongst the less-known bays and creeks of the south coast of Asia Minor the discovery of a large number of inscriptions enabled me to identify the sites of three towns mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny, but which hitherto have not been known." Near Cape

Alopex, the most southern of the Karian peninsulas, about 2 hours from the ruins of the ancient Loryma and about two miles inland from a landlocked harbor, were extensive ruins. "Amongst these we unearthed four inscriptions, two of which identified the spot as called in ancient days KASAREIA, and a third showed us the site of an ancient temple of Apollo there."

Hearing of ruins on the north side of the extensive gulf of Makri, the ancient Telmessos, a few days' research "brought to light about thirty inscriptions, which identified the spot we had found as LYDAI of the ancients. Ptolemy, taking his towns in order, gives us in his list of Lykian cities Kalynda, Lydai, Karya, Daidala, Telmessos. Kalynda, of course, is known, and our discoveries at Lydai showed the geographer to be quite correct in his order. Lydai was built, like Kasareia, in a hollow basin surrounded by mountains, about two hours' walk from the seashore; on a depression which overlooks the sea stood several handsome *heröa*, and the ruins of the town showed it to have contained many superb buildings adorned with statues, the fragments of which we found scattered around.

From several of our inscriptions we learned interesting facts concerning the place. It formed one of a *decapolis* of Lykian cities, and the leading inhabitants of Lydai appear to have been also citizens of the other ten cities; many of the men of Lydai held high office in the Lykian nation, and one of them had been appointed Lykiarch, or chief magistrate, of the country. In the centre of the town we came across a spot which from an inscription we learnt was formerly known as the Θέσις ἐλαίων, where numerous complimentary statues were erected by the *demos* to the worthies of the place. The town of Lydai, or rather the district which is referred to as the Lydatis, was apparently divided into *demes*, one of which was situated about a mile from the town, and was called by a thoroughly Lykian name, "the *deme* of Arymaxis;" it showed us traces of several handsome tombs and the foundations of a temple and other buildings. From the inscriptions we gathered that Apollo, Zeus, "the hunter-gods," the Dioskouroi, and Pan were worshipped at Lydai. Many of the citizens chose their wives from other cities, Pinara, Telmessos, *etc.*, which fact is recorded on their tombs; and, in the days of Vespasian, Sextus Marcus Priscus acted as ambassador here from the imperial court, and to him the citizens of Lydai put up a statue in the Θέσις ἐλαίων. Two of the bases which had carried statues in this *agora* were erected in honor of two men, who are both styled, "the preserver and benefactor of our city of Lydai and of the commune of Kapdiapa of Lydai."

The third site is not identified with as much certainty. About five miles inland from the gulf of Makri, on the edge of a lake, were ruins which Mr. Bent considers those of Kapdiapa, which he identifies with the KARYA of Ptolemy.

KYPROS.

MONOLITHS.—Dr. F. H. H. GUILLEMARD and Mr. D. G. HOGARTH have written to the *Athenæum* (of April 14) concerning the discovery by them, in January last, of 27 limestone monoliths at and near a village called Anoyira, situated on the southern slopes of the Troödos range. They are very similar to the two monoliths at Kuklia which are figured in Di Cesnola's *Cyprus*, and which have been regarded, very generally, as Phœnician, and by some as phallic. Dr. Guillemard (and his view is supported by Mr. Hogarth) concludes from the location of the stones, from their surroundings, and from accompanying cisterns, "millstones," etc. found on the sites, which he calls "properties" of these monoliths, that "these monoliths are neither Phœnician nor phallic but rather Roman and for purposes of agriculture (possibly olive-presses)." The monoliths were usually "placed at the corner or edge of a small platform constructed either of well-hewn masonry, or of rubble held together by coarse cement, such as it is customary to call Roman. . In close proximity to the platform or its remains fragments of pottery are invariably to be found. No one of them is figured, concentric, ringed, or glazed. They are almost without exception of the very coarsest kind, and form portions of vessels of so large a size that they can have been used for no other purpose than storing wine or oil. . We found no fragment that might not have been Roman."

Beside the monoliths discovered at Anoyira, they found one at Cape Greco and one near Kuklia, and heard that there were four others near Anoyira which they did not visit.

OLD PAPHOS (Palaipaphos = mod. Kuklia) (*cf.* pp. 88-9).—Mr. ERNEST A. GARDNER writes from Kuklia, March 10, that for the week past they have been excavating on the site of the great temple of Aphrodite and have found some valuable objects: (1) marble head of a boy (probably belonging to a statue of Eros), nearly life size, Greek sculpture of good style and in excellent preservation; (2) some small terracotta heads of good style; (3) a small marble head of archaic Greek style of about v cent.; (4) two fragments of marble statuettes of the best Greek work; (5) 67 inscriptions, some of great interest, especially an elegiac inscr. referring to the fortification of the town by King Nikokles, and other inscrs. referring to an official of the Library at Alexandria, and the founders of a shrine of Tyche at Paphos. Many of these inscriptions were built into a later wall and pavement, which were removed to find the ancient walls of the temple beneath.

The ancient tombs hitherto opened yield objects of little importance, as in Roman times they had been rifled and frequently used for a second interment.—*Athenæum*, April 7.

Mr. Gardner having returned to Athens the excavations at Paphos were placed in charge of Mr. D. G. HOGARTH, who writes that the site of the Temple of Aphrodite has now been almost entirely cleared; and that about forty more inscriptions have been found since the last report, bringing the whole number from the temple-site up to 115; among them is a fragment of a pedestal with Kypriote inscription. Two votive cones have appeared, and also what is probably the apex of one of the original subsidiary cones; and small terracotta figures of an early type have been dug out in various places from a uniform depth.

On opening two tombs belonging to a new set lying immediately below the temple on the slope towards the sea, very much better objects were found in them than in any of the others previously excavated. Tombs of widely different periods are mingled together, and several have been opened previously; but from the older examples some fine specimens of painted and typical Kypriote pottery have been brought to light, and from the later some exceptionally good Kypriote glass; one piece has a black outlined design, representing a dancing boy and an eagle, and two bottles are fashioned in *repoussé* work into the shape of a bunch of grapes. Some small heads and a stone dove have been found at the entrance to the tombs.

Mr. R. ELSEY SMITH, the architect of the expedition, writes that a good proportion of the walls are now laid bare. The majority of them belong to Tiberius's restoration of the temple. It seems originally to have been a quadrilateral court of about 200 ft. to each side, not quite square, but rhomboidal; and the temple proper stood in the centre of the eastern side. There are three parallel chambers, and a great stoa extended the whole length of the south side; besides, there are traces of other colonnades, whose extent is not yet fully determined. Very little architectural detail has turned up, and what there is is mostly Roman, parts of the columns of the stoa, but nothing like a complete entablature.—*Athenæum*, April 21.

Under date of April 7, Mr. HOGARTH writes to the *Athenæum* (May 5) that they have found the western limit of the later portion of the temple. This completes the southern stoa, the last two drums of which, the mosaic pavement, and the confining wall have been found intact. West of this, again, are the remains of a broader wall, which may be the outermost limit of the temple on that side, but its position and the character of its construction rather suggest Roman work.

The most interesting development is on the southwestern portion, near the great line of black blocks which are the most conspicuous objects upon the site. Foundations of a very old structure were found here, whose precise relation to the rest of the temple is not yet clear. From the northern end of the line returns a wall of great thickness, of which two or three courses are *in situ*, and from this again two other narrower, but similarly ancient walls, start northwards, and these walls they are now following out.

In the last fortnight have been found thirty-eight more inscriptions, bringing up the total number to 149, exclusive of some thirty previously above ground. All but two or three were unearthed in a great pit, which would appear to have been intentionally filled up at some period with stones and *débris* collected from the area of the northern court. Among the new inscriptions the most important are fragments of a Kypriote pedestal erected to a priest of Aphrodite; a large white marble mural tablet recording the reasons for, and ceremonies connected with, the erection of a statue to one Isidorus, whose pedestal was previously found; another palimpsest pedestal, upon which an inscription in honor of an emperor whose name is lost is cut by a grandson of Quintus Hortensius over a Ptolemaic dedication; some new *στράτηγοι τῆς νήσου*, and some new proconsuls; a pedestal erected to an *ἀρχισωματοφύλαξ* and Professor of Tactics in Alexandria; another to a *κινύραρχος*; another to a commissioner of mines; another fragment of a list of subscribers to the *Ἐλαιοχριστίον*, and so forth. An interesting find is a block of white marble, nearly 3 ft. high, and of triangular shape, upon whose lower part is cut a circle with four radiating rays—a representation of the sun. Among other things, the remains of a church or monastery were uncovered. [Let us hope that any remains of Christian archæology will receive attention at the hands of the excavators. Ed.] Cf. letter of Mr. HOGARTH in *Classical Review*, May, 1888, pp. 155–57.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF ARCHÆOLOGY.—We record with pleasure that the Greek Direction of Antiquities has made a happy innovation in starting a monthly record of antiquities, entitled *Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον*. The first number is that of January 1888. It records all the additions to the Central Museum and other museums, and chronicles the results of excavations over the country from reports made either by Kabbadias himself or by other inspectors, such as Leonardos, Kastromenos, *etc.* The contents of No. 1 are as follows: (1) Archaic additions to the Central Museum (from Sikyon, Eleusis, Epidauros, from excavations near the outer Kerameikos, at Aigina, near Thebes): (2) Excavations (on the Akropolis, the outer Kerameikos, at the temple of the Kabeiroi near Thebes, the Peiraieus, “Dionyso”): (3) Additions to the Syllogos of the Peiraieus and discoveries at Barbassaine: (4) Movement in the Museums of Athens (Akropolis Museum; building of a second museum on the Akropolis; constructions at the Central Museum; establishment of an archæological service at the Central Museum; Catalogue of the Central Museum): (5) Miscellaneous intelligence.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL has suspended its work on the isle of Amorgos and resumed that undertaken at Mantinea. All the objects found at Amorgos are to be transported to Syra, where a central museum has been decreed, destined to contain everything archæological that can be found in the Kyklades, Sporades, or any of the Greek islands.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

NEW MUSEUM.—In the town of Tripolitza, in the Peloponnesos, a museum is to be built by private munificence, but under Government direction, for the purpose of containing the antiquities of Tegea, Mantinea, and other neighboring sites.—*Athenæum*, May 19.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.—There have been found: at **KEPHISIA**, a broken sarcophagus; near **LAURION**, in the sea, a female head; in **AMORGOS**, by the French School, a hoard of 53 Byzantine gold coins; in **TANAGRA**, ten beautiful terracottas, among which are an old nurse and a coquettish richly-dressed young woman.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 18.

AIGINA.—A rectangular marble stele has been found with an archaic inscription, *Φόρος τεμένος Ἀθηναίας*. The field in which it was found evidently lies beside the road leading to the sanctuary of Athena.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Feb.

AMORGOS.—RECENT DISCOVERIES.—The recent excavations of the French School at Amorgos had not for object the exploration of any particular site, but were directed to various points, as *Minoa* and its seaport, called now *Katapola*, the akropolis of *Arkesine*, and other localities. The island of Amorgos was in ancient times, owing to its nearness to the Asiatic continent, a centre of political and commercial life. Inhabited first by a population which is commonly thought to have been Karian, it has yielded a large number of materials illustrative of the ancient civilization which goes under the name of pre-Hellenic or Insular. To the Karian inhabitants succeeded the pure Hellenes of Naxos, to whom were added later emigrants and colonists from Samos, Miletos and Krete. Its three cities, Aigile, Minoa, and Arkesine, are proved by inscriptions to have been in a flourishing state even up to times comparatively recent. To the epigraphic and archæologic discoveries which have taken place so far, and with which are connected the names of Ross, Weil, Dubois, Dümmler, and Halbherr, the recent excavations of the French School have made considerable additions; and there is no doubt that if, when the excavations are resumed next month, they are conducted on a regular plan, Amorgos will be distinguished amongst all the islands of the Ægean for the number and importance of its contributions concerning the state of ancient Greek and pre-Hellenic civilization.

The *epigraphic monuments* now discovered at **MINOA** consist of six pedestals with dedicatory inscriptions to Hermes, to Demeter and Kore, to Eileithyia, etc.; three decrees; and the inscription of an artist called Theophilos, on a fragment of a statue. Other like pedestals were found in Arkesine, and one in Katapola. At **KATAPOLA**, and in the locality called *Kato-Akro-*

teri, were found sepulchral stelæ of the Byzantine epoch, and a dozen other titles, some of Roman times. On one we read the name of the sculptor Protogenes. From the akropolis of **ARKESINE** come two archaic sepulchral inscriptions, one Christian inscription, five or six other titles, and many fragments of decrees.

Amongst the *sculptures* we may notice three heads discovered at Minoa, one being, as it would seem, that of a Roman emperor, another of a woman with necklace and earrings, the third of a man with his brows crowned with ivy. The last is supposed to represent the poet Aristogenes, whose name is read as the author of a hymn to the Muses and Apollo upon a pedestal found hard by. From the same city come two slabs of a sarcophagus with bas-reliefs. On one is seen a youth seated on a wild courser, with his *himation* open; on one side stands an altar with a serpent twisted round it; in front of the altar are a woman erect, attired as a priestess, and two suppliants; further on is seen a child leading a lamb destined for sacrifice. The other relief represents a youth standing, holding in his right hand a horse by the bit, around the feet of which is also coiled a serpent. The youth wears a chlamys, which falls behind him. Amongst the fragmentary pedestals of statues one has a dedication to Hermes and Herakles. In Arkesine were found an altar which seems to belong to the goddess Hera, and also three busts of statues—one of a woman and two of men; and further, several handles and covers of vases in terracotta, various weights and plummets of terracotta, one of lead, and two figurini of Satyrs and Seilenoi. A relief of Christian times, representing a scene of wild-boars pursued by dogs, was found in the port of Minoa. Many Byzantine coins were found in the city of Arkesine. From the epigraphic remains now discovered much important topographic information can be gleaned, especially concerning Minoa, and also details connected with the history of ancient worship, since there are mentioned as belonging to this city the temple of Hera, the temples of Serapis, a gymnasium, a theatre, and a stadium. Mention is also found of worship paid in Amorgos to Athena Itonia. All these objects from Amorgos have now been placed in the central Kyklades Museum at Syra.—*Athenæum*, May 12.

ATHENS.—EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.—At a depth of fourteen metres, near the point touching the angle of the Museum, have been found traces and fragments of walls belonging to houses of a very remote epoch in prehistoric times, dating perhaps some thousand years before Christ. To the same period belong various objects found there at the same time, including many implements in bronze, such as two-edged axes and swords. On the same site have also been found some terracotta vases of the so-called Mykenai epoch, a small terracotta vase, and the base of a vase in the form of a kylix, on which is represented in relief Herakles slaying the hydra.

This last discovery, coupled with that of the fragment of a statue of Herakles of poros stone, found on the same site a short time ago, is of especial topographical importance, as it may lead to the conclusion that there existed on the spot a temple dedicated to that hero.—*Athenæum*, April 14.

The objects discovered during the recent excavations on the Akropolis have become so numerous that the existing museum near the Parthenon is not able to contain them all. Additional accommodation will, therefore, be provided in the rear of the present building. The lowest strata in which the objects recently described have been found consist in great part of fragments of poros stone, amongst which several architectural pieces have been observed. Amongst the marble fragments found strewn the ground was a large foot of the statue of a man. Of the terracottas special mention should be made of some fragments of painted vases with potters' names. One of these bears a dedicatory inscription to Athena Hygieia, and the name of a potter called Kallis.—*Athenæum*, May 5.

On April 18th another important discovery was made on the Akropolis, dating from the period before marble was used for sculpture at Athens. This was another head of a bearded man in poros stone, of more than natural size, and resembling in every particular of color that already discovered, and described in the *Athenæum*. It would seem that they both belonged to the same group.—*Athenæum*, May 12.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS OLYMPIOS.—The Athenian Archæological Society is busy levelling the ground along the northern side of the *peribolos* of the Temple of Zeus Olympios, near which will run the new promenade. In these excavations many foundations of mediæval houses and tombs have been found, constructed for the most part of old materials which formed part of the great Olympieion. Thus various architectural fragments of the old temple have come to light, with many portions of statues and relievos, and several inscriptions. Amongst the latter are the pedestals of two statues of Hadrian. One of these inscriptions bears the name of Statius Quadratus, consul A. D. 142; the other was dedicated by the inhabitants of the city of Apollonia, a seaport of Kyrene, in Libya.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

SCULPTURES IN THE AKROPOLIS MUSEUM.—We take from the London *Builder* of March 31 the following description of the fragments of a figure (usually termed a Triton) in poros stone (*cf.* p. 93 of *JOURNAL*): "All the fragments so far found are now collected together in a case in the first room of the Akropolis Museum. The head of the figure is well preserved, and, from its weird coloring, presents a very striking appearance. It is considerably over life-size, and well preserved but for the loss of the nose and part of the upper lip. The hair, arranged stiffly round the head, is of a vivid, dark blue, the pupils of the eyes are emerald green, the mous-

tache and short formal beard blue. The spirals of the tail, of which many fragments remain, are also brilliantly colored in three bands, one red, one blue, the third decorated with curved lines in blue."

The same number of the *Buider* contains an enumeration of the more important archaic sculptures placed in the Akropolis Museum, including a description of the figure of Athena conjectured to belong to the pediment sculptures of the older Athena temple: "There are traces of red color on the hair, and the holes in the head show that a metal diadem has fallen away. The face is mild, and even tender in expression; the eyes are cast down with a look of benignant protection." "Omitting monuments of less general interest, the fourth room contains a very interesting set of terracottas, delicately colored in blue, red and white; in one of these Athena is represented in a chariot, wearing an ægis, most beautifully colored. Several reproduce the type of the figure *mounting a chariot*, which Pheidias has turned to such good account in the Parthenon frieze."

ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—During the week March 25–31 the Central Museum received the following: six fragmentary and ten entire painted kylikes; eight kantharoi; two seated female statuettes; one standing do.; four seated male statuettes; one standing do.; two statuettes of boys.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 18.

Among recent additions are: six lion-heads from the tholos of Polykleitos at Epidauros; a large archaic amphora, adorned on the body and neck with geometric figures and zones of architectonic ornament; fourteen white lekythoi, and a number of others partly colored.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*.

Four tombs of the Roman period have been discovered at Athens during some work connected with the reservoir. One of them contained an alabastron, a small painted vase, and several fragments of earthenware; while in another was found a skeleton, the head of which is in a wonderful state of preservation, so as to show the beard and the hair cut short in front and left long behind. The skeleton has been consigned to Dr. Klôn Stephanos, Director of the Anthropological Museum in the University.—*Athenæum*, May 19.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.—The following is a list of some of the subjects treated in papers read by the students of the *American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, at the meeting of the School during the season of 1887–88. 1. *The Development of the Ionic Capital*. 2. *The Centaur in Literature and in Art*. 3. *Ikaria*. 4. *Ballots preserved in the Polytechnikon, and their use*. 5. *The Sphinx on Coins*. 6. *Inscriptions recently discovered on the Akropolis*. 7. *The relations of the freedman to his former master in Greece*. 8. *Some peculiarities of modern Greek*. 9. *Lykosura and the Despoinai*. 10. *Recent discoveries in the Amphiarion of Oropos*. 11. *Types of Apollo and of Dionysos*. 12. *Existing remains at Marathon*. 13. *Ostracism and*

the *Xanthippos* potsherd. 14. *On the Measurement of Statues.* 15. *Modern Greek Rhythm.* 16. *The Ariston Stele compared with the Ikarian.*

PROF. MILCHHÖFER'S EXPLORATION OF ATTIKA.—At a meeting of the Berlin Academy of Sciences (Dec. 15, 1887) Professor A. Milchhöfer read a paper on his researches into the topography and archæology of Attika, entitled *Vorläufiger Bericht über Forschungen in Attika*. These researches, as already stated (JOURNAL, III, 438–39), were conducted with a view of a map of ancient Attika. Professor Milchhöfer has succeeded in identifying a large number of sites, through inscriptions or sculptures. The large sites, like Athens, Peiræus, Eleusis, Amphiaræon near Oropos, are excluded. About 200 new inscriptions were copied: these were mostly sepulchral, but there were 33 dedicatory inscriptions, 16 on boundary-stones, and 10 of mixed character, mostly decrees: five were pre-Eukleidian. The sculptures found at Lamptraï and Kropæia were of considerable interest. Traces were found of old roads, water-conduits, mines, sanctuaries, cemeteries, forts, frontier-posts, etc.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 18.

DELÓS.—*Inscription of the Sculptor Teletimos.*—M. HOMOLLE, at a meeting (April 25) of the *Soc. nat. d. Antiq.*, presented and commented on an inscription found at Delos: it is a decree concerning the works executed by an artist called Teletimos in the temple of Apollon. Among these works is mentioned a statue of Stratonike, daughter of Demetrios Poliorketes and wife of Seleukos I, King of Syria.—*Cour de l'Art*, 1888, No. 19.

DELPHI.—The head of a bearded man in marble, of natural size and of a good period, has been found by a cultivator in digging his ground. The block has been brought to Athens.—*Athenæum*, May 19.

KARDITZA (near).—A female mask of terracotta, some copper coins and two small glass vases have been found.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Feb.

LARISSA.—*Archaic stele.*—In the last number of the *Bull. de Corr. Hellenique* (March, 1888) M. Fougères publishes an archaic stele at Larissa (*cf. Mitth. Athen.*, 1887, p. 73) which is reproduced, also, on pl. VI. It is very interesting for the history of the art of Thessaly. It represents a Thessalian youth, slightly over life-size, standing in profile. He holds in his left hand an apple which he raises to his mouth, and on his right arm rests a rabbit. He wears the petasos and boots (?), and painting was undoubtedly used to fill out details. This fact, the lowness of the relief, the almond eyes, the smile, and the stiffness of the limbs, indicate the early fifth century.

LAURIÓN.—*Inscription of Atotas.*—The following metrical sepulchral inscription has been found in the mines of Laurion: Ἀτώτας μεταλλεύς | Πόντου ἀπ' Εὐξείνου Παφλαγῶν μέγαθυμος Ἀτώτας | ἥς γαίης τηλοῦ σῶμ' ἀνέπαυσε πόνων, | Τέχνη δ' οὕτως ἔριξε · Πυλαιμίνεος δ' ἀπὸ ριζῆς | εἴμ', ὅς Ἀχιλλῆος χειρὶ δαμείς ἔθανεν. "Come from the Euxine, the Paphlagonian Atôtas, liberal hearted, has, far from his country, given rest to his body from all sufferings. In

skill none could rival me; and I am of the race of Pylaimenes, who died vanquished by the hand of Achilleus." Atôtas was probably a skilled metal-founder. The inscription is attributed to the second half of the fourth century.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, March, 1888.

OROPUS.—In the double-aisled portico of Doric style and Hellenic period found in the excavations of the Athenian Archæological Society, and now completely laid bare, an inscription ran in a long line upon the frieze in such a way that each metope was occupied by one letter. The number of blocks found is so small that it has been impossible to reconstruct the inscription.—*Athenæum*, May 5.

PEIRÆIUS.—*Recent Discoveries.*—Four sepulchral stelai with inscriptions, two of them adorned with reliefs; another sepulchral relief; a relief representing Kybele. A tomb has been opened in which were the remains of 14 bodies, beside a few vases.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Feb.

PHARSALA.—*Basrelief.*—M. Fougères recently found at Pharsala, in the vestibule of the mosque called Yéni-Djami, a basrelief of white marble—belonging to the class of votive reliefs placed against the walls of temples. It bears the inscription: Ἑστία. Σύμμαχος.—[Ὁ δαίμα Θ]ρασυδαεῖος ἀνέθηκ[ε. The first two words do not belong to the dedication, but designate two of the figures in the relief that are of larger size than the rest, Hestia, the Home-goddess, seated and spinning, while before her stands a youth, Symmachos, near his horse, who, being divinized as a hero or protecting genius, is the object of local cult. Approaching this group in attitudes of adoration are five figures, three male, followed by two female. This work belongs to the first half of the fourth century, and is evidently inspired by the Attic School.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, March, 1888.

TANAGRA.—At the expense of the Ministry of Public Instruction, excavations have begun at Tanagra. There has been found the tomb of a child, within which were thirteen statuettes of the same subject, representing a nude man pressing a cock to his bosom with his left hand. Many terracotta vases were found in the same place, of diverse forms, and for the most part ornamented with *anthemeia*. They consist chiefly of *lekythoi*, *kylikes*, and *kantharoi*, and amongst them is a black *pyxis*. Of the statuettes found at the same time, one, a fragment about half a metre in height, represents a woman standing; another, an old woman with a babe in her arms; another, a standing youth clad in a chiton, with, in his right hand, a purse, and hanging from his left arm a chlamys. Others represent women seated, two naked children seated, a naked child squatting on his heels, three men seated and one standing.—*Athenæum*, March 31, May 5.

Over forty tombs have been opened, in which were found fifty vases, five *pinakes*, ten archaic statuettes, and a few figures of animals. More detailed information shows that there were found: two *kantharoi*, one hav-

ing the figures of two men, one on each side, and the other with ornamented handles in the form of a satyr-head; a large *aryballos* with a goose and a duck represented; four large *kylikes* with colored ornaments; four others having each four handles and archaic ornamentation in red; ten smaller *kylikes*, ornamented with flowers; four *pyxides*; several *lekythoi* with ornaments in white, red, and black; and other smaller or less remarkable objects of the same kind. Amongst the figurini and statuettes there are three representing women in the act of working, one a lady at her toilette, six of women seated, several archaic statuettes, a figurine of a seated satyr painted black and red, some statuettes of horsemen and of animals; lastly a *kylix* with figures representing a *kentauiromachia*; a strange vase, consisting of a *kantharos* set upon a *kylix*, and also an inscribed *kylix*.—*Athenæum*, May 12; 'Αρχ. Δελτίον, Feb.

TURNABON.—In digging a trench near Turnabon a collection of 810 Byzantine coins was found.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, Feb. 1888.

KRETE.

The French School at Athens has despatched M. Doublet to Kanea in order to undertake an archæological exploration of the eastern provinces of Krete.—*Athenæum*, May 12.

KNOSSES.—A sepulchral inscription in verse has been discovered, and is attributed to the end of the second or to the first century B. C. It belongs to a person named Thrasymachos, son of Leontios, who distinguished himself by an extraordinary feat of arms. The metre is elegiac, and the execution not bad. Its epigraphic importance consists in its containing the name of a Kretan mountain hitherto unknown ('Εδαίων), and of a *demotikon* also new to us ('Επραίου).—*Athenæum*, May 19.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

S. ANGELO IN FORMIS.—*Archaic Latin inscription.*—An interesting epigraphic discovery has been made on this site, where the famous temple of Diana Tifatina was situated. In a wall, built of small pieces of tufaceous stone, was found an inscription on calcareous stone: under the letters was a round hole closed with an ancient piece of lead. The inscription, in archaic characters, reads: SER · FOLVIVS · Q · F · FLACCVS · COS · MVRV · LOCAVIT | DE · MANVBIES. The well-known personage (*C. I. L.*, I, p. 438; *Ephem. Epigr.*, I, 154), Servius Fulvius Flaccus, mentioned in this inscription, was consul in 619 U. C., or 135 B. C., to which year the inscription belongs. It is the oldest yet found in Campania. He was probably the son of the Q. Fulvius Q. f. who was consul in 575 U. C. The inscription relates

that the wall was built with the spoils of a war, which must be the Illyrian war in which Servius Fulvius Flaccus fought the Vardei or Ardei. The wall probably belongs to the temple of Diana.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 142.

BOLOGNA.—*Painted vases from the Arnoaldi property.*—A description has but recently been published, by Professor E. Brizio, of the painted vases found in this part of the necropolis of Bologna between 1884 and 1886. A krater from a late tomb, whose stele was published by Gozzadini (*Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei*, 1884–85, t. II) is remarkable for its elaborate composition from the Dionysiac cycle, containing nearly twenty figures, full of motion and drawn with a free hand, distributed on two or even three planes, as in many Apulian vases. All the flesh-parts are colored white—this being carried further than in any other vase found at Bologna. It is probably to be assigned to the beginning of the third century B. C. Among other vases, are: (1) red-figured amphora with Theseus and the Minotaur; an athlete and his trainer; (2) fine red-figured skyphos with two scenes, in one of which a youth flees from a man who offers him a hare, while in the other a man flees from a youth; (3) red-figured krater with a race between two young horsemen, the goal being a column; (4) large krater, with the Nereids bearing the arms of Achilles; the beautiful figure of the hero is seated, receiving the *parazonē* from one of the female figures; (5) voluted krater, having the parting drinking-scene, in which a girl, with a lowered oinochoe in her left, offers with her right a patera to a youth with breast-plate, shield and lance, while two bearded men look on (obscure scene on reverse); (6) three kylikes, bearing scenes from the palaistra; (7) skyphos with two banquet-scenes. These vases belong to the finds of 1884. In 1886 were found the following: (8) kelebe with Hermes, accompanied by Aphrodite, pursuing a girl; a musical scene: (9) krater with a combat of Greeks and Amazons: (10) “olla”; Zeus and Hera seated and drinking, waited on by Nike; three youths: (11) krater; a female figure driving two winged horses; three draped figures: (12) krater with well-drawn red figures of two men, each standing beside a horse which he is preparing to mount—a unique *genre* scene: (13) krater, on whose front rises a two-storied *thymele* upon which leaps a Bacchante followed by another, both bearing cymbals, while the youthful Dionysos and three satyrs observe the scene; on the other side, four youths in a drinking-scene: (14) amphora with well-drawn red figures, representing, on both sides, a combat of Greeks and Amazons—the first vase from Bologna in which such large figures of Amazons are arranged on two planes: (15–17) a kylix, a skyphos, and a kantharos.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 42–54.

CAPUA.—*Antiquities found at S. Maria Capua Vetere.*—In the court of the new military quarters have come to light some remains of ancient buildings and objects of marble and terracotta. Among these are 1. *Marbles*:

(1) torso; (2) parts of three nude *putti*; (3) fragments of channelled and unchannelled columns, capitals and bases; (4) many fragments of marble decoration; 11. *Terracottas*: (1) bust of a Dioskourous; (2) female statuette; (3) archaic female seated statuette; (4) statuette of a boy; (5) painted antefixa; *etc.*—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 64.

CORNETO = TARQUINII.—*Necropolis.*—Signor Rispoli, in turning up the ground on his property 600 met. outside the Porta Tarquinia, came across many objects from tombs disturbed by previous excavations: fragments of painted vases of local manufacture; plain Aretine wares; early imperial lamps; *balsamaria* of transparent green glass; two cippi of calcareous stone, both with Latin inscriptions. Finally, two inviolate tombs were found, of that type in which the tomb consists of a square hole cut in the rock, containing a painted vase with the burned bones. One tomb contained an Attic amphora with accurately drawn figures in the severe style: it was decorated on both sides with a bearded mask crowned with violet and black leaves. Five silver fibulae and two gold bosses were inside the amphora. The other tomb contained an Attic amphora with black figures in a rather careless style: on one side is a woman between two hoplites; on the other are, a hoplite, and an archer in Scythian costume, between two old men leaning on staffs.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 57, 58.

ESTE.—*Antiquities discovered in the Fondo Baratela.*—Professor G. Ghirardini publishes, in the January number of the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1888, pp. 3–42; pls. I–VI) the first part of a long memoir on a very interesting series of antiquities found near Este: he considers this discovery to be “one of the most important and strange ever made in Upper Italy.” Our knowledge of the pre-Roman culture of this region, commencing with the first iron age, has been hitherto derived almost exclusively from the nekropoleis. But the antiquities described below have no relation to a nekropolis, but are of a religious and votive character, and belong also to an advanced period in this early civilization. In 1880, three bronze figurines were found on the property of Luigi Baratela, about two kilom. east of Este, and from that time excavations have been conducted by the owner, which, though very fruitful, were unfortunately not at all scientific or regular. Fragments of a ruined wall were found, about 12 met. long, built of irregular masses of stone. Near it, in the same field and in a small area at a medium depth of 1.50 met., all the antiquities were found, between 1881 and 1886. North of the wall many architectural fragments were found; also a circular well, 8 met. deep. Among the fragments are to be noticed a Doric capital and a section of a Doric shaft, to which the capital probably belonged. There is, also, another Doric shaft, part of a pilaster, a base, piece of an architrave, some terracotta decoration, bricks which originally formed a column, antefixæ, *etc.* From the deplorable careless-

ness of the ignorant excavators, no pains were taken to study the remains of this building, and it is now impossible to do more than conjecture that it was an important temple with a portico. The same difficulty arises in regard to the antiquities, as no regard was had to their position, or relation, and no care exercised in preserving the fragile bronze plates that form perhaps the most important part of the discovery.

Professor Ghirardini has divided the large Baratela collection, now in the possession of the Museum at Este, into four principal classes. I. Euganean Inscriptions. II. Figured antiquities. III. Ornamental objects and utensils. IV. Coins; each class being subdivided and arranged in chronological order. The writer begins by giving merely a detailed description of the objects, reserving his deductions and conclusions for the end. The present part of the memoir deals only with the first class, mentioned above, the *Euganean Inscriptions*.

The inscribed monuments are of three kinds: *bronze tablets*; *bronze nails*; *stone pedestals for bronze statuettes*. (1) *Bronze tablets*. These are divided into small squares by horizontal and parallel lines, in order to secure the regularity of the inscription, while in some these lines are intersected by vertical lines forming little squares, each containing a letter: the letters are generally made to touch these vertical lines. The writing is of four kinds: (A) Real inscriptions composed of words and sentences; (B) Series of letters arranged in alphabetical order; (C) Groups, each formed usually of two consonants, arranged in succession with a certain uniformity; (D) Repetitions of the same letters on each line, *i. e.*—o, e, k, a. On tablet No. 1 these four kinds are arranged as follows: (a) inscription (l. 6); (b) alphabet (l. 5, 11); (c) groups of letters (l. 1–4); (d) letters repeated (l. 7–10). The inscriptions and the alphabets are evidently the most important parts. They afford to Professor Ghirardini extremely interesting material for the study of the Euganean alphabet, as there are many new forms and variations. In one of the plates the first four lines show a singular *boustrophedon* arrangement, the letters in every other line being not only reversed but turned upside down. Another has, on the fourth line, the Latin words DEDIT LIBENS MERITO in letters of the second century B. C. This formula proves the votive character of the entire series. (2) *Bronze nails*. These singular objects, of which there are about 250, are far rarer than the tablets, and the correspondence of their inscriptions with those of the former class show that they, also, are votive; *i. e.*, they were all *ex-votos*. Some have real consecutive inscriptions, but the greater part only letters repeated, and signs whose meaning is doubtful. These nails are usually cast; a few only are beaten out. They are in the shape of a long, narrow quadrilateral pyramid, which, at two-thirds of its length, becomes a slender cone ending in a point. The head is flattened out, palet-like, and has

one, two, or even three, holes for rings. They were evidently intended not to be driven. The inscriptions are confined to the pyramidal part, and it is evident that the series of letters were generally used merely for decorative purposes. (3) *Stone pedestals*. The votive character of the series of stone pedestals is even clearer. Their inscriptions, analogous to and in part identical with those of the bronzes, refer to votive bronze statues. From one example that is almost entire, it is seen that these pedestals are pilasters in the shape of a quadrangular truncated pyramid, resting on a simple base and crowned by a quasi-Doric capital (generally an abacus, a torus moulding and a fillet) on whose abacus or plinth the statuette was placed. It is proved that the statuettes on several of these were equestrian, the horse's hind-feet being attached by two bronze clamps.

MOGLIO (prov. of Bologna).—*A tomb of the Villanova type*.—A tomb of the Villanova type, probably of the last Arnoaldi period, has been discovered accidentally. At a distance of about 600 met., an Etruscan tomb had been found in 1872. This fact is important, as it would indicate the presence of two separate nekropoleis—one Italic, the other Etruscan. The objects found in the Villanova tomb are earthen vessels, bronzes, utensils in glass-paste and in amber. There were two examples each of several kinds of brooches (fibulæ).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 54.

PONTINE REGION.—*Ancient system of drainage*.—In that part of Latium which crosses the Via Appia, and which is at the present day the desert of Velletri, the Romans found and subdued twenty small independent tribes, confederate and essentially agricultural; hardy, proud, and courageous. This rude population had redeemed, foot by foot, the hills, valleys, and plains which they occupied. M. RENÉ DE LA BLANCHÈRE, during his sojourn at the French School of Rome, applied himself to seek for the remaining traces of the system of drainage by which this was accomplished. He found a complete system of subterranean galleries, ramifying into each other, draining all the sub-soil of the region, in a way to regulate the level of the waters and render possible the rapid carrying off of the overflow from the large natural reservoirs. At intervals were dug openings to the surface to prevent the obstruction of the canals: these openings may be traced, and some of them might even be put into working order. The openings indicating to M. de la Blanchère the existence and direction of the entire cunicular network, he visited more than a hundred of these galleries, narrow and solid, all made after the same model by the use of a simple and rude tool, a specimen of which is to be seen in the Kircher Museum at Rome. This work, colossal by its extent and its difficulties, implies the greatest patience, aptitude, and instinct, and shows extreme economy and simplicity of means.

M. de la Blanchère has written a book giving the results of these explorations, and thus indicates the conditions under which these works were

constructed. Excess of wet had deteriorated the soil: the ancient craters of the heights had become lakes, and from these natural reservoirs the water slowly descended by infiltration, remaining on the brow of the hills, at the bottom of the valleys, above all, in the plains, in the bosom of the tufa which constitutes in great part the superficial soil. To remedy this, they first attacked the lakes, and in the sides of the craters they pierced large openings to increase the flow of the waters or to regulate the level of the waters held in reserve. They then cut in the tufa the narrow galleries forming the cunicular network of drains. In his examination of the work M. de la B. found an exact knowledge of levels, a utilization of slopes, and an appreciation of their least modifications that show these people to have been "burrowers" without equal, unconscious engineers, with whom natural aptitude adequately took the place of science.

It is a fact worthy of remark that the Roman writers on agriculture, Varro, Cato, *etc.*, are completely silent concerning cunicular drainage: a silence explicable only on the ground that this system was not in use, either at that time or for a long time previous. At the epoch of Varro and Cato, the *latifundium* had invaded everything, a system which resulted in reducing the Pontine Region to a desert.—Sitting of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, March 28, reported in the *Paris Temps*.

ROMA.—*Arch of Augustus*.—In the course of some recent excavations in the forum, made under the direction of Prof. Richter, of Berlin, with a view to elucidate more fully the plan and mode of construction of the Temple of Julius, the discovery of a solid well-built travertine foundation of a pier abutting on the south side of that temple suggested the hope that he had come upon a trace of the Arch of Augustus, which is known (from a *scholium* to the *Æneid* published by Cardinal Mai) to have been built *iuxta ædem divi Iuli*. Further excavations having been made, the foundations of other piers were discovered, and it is now apparent that the arch was one with three passages, like those of Severus and Constantine, spanning the road between the temples of Caesar and Castor. Each of the two piers flanking the middle passage covers an area of 9 ft. by 15 ft., the width of the passage being about 14 ft. The outer piers are narrower, about 5 ft. wide. In this respect the arch differs in its proportions from the later Roman arches, but resembles that of Orange.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

The inscription belonging to it was formerly found [in 1540–50; see MIDDLETON, *Anc. Rome*, p. 207] on this site without any information being at that time obtained in regard to the position and form of the arch. It was erected by Augustus, according to some, in memory of Roman standards recovered from the Parthians in 23 B. C.; according to others, in honor of his victory at Actium in 30 B. C.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 17.

Column of Phokas.—Mr. F. M. NICHOLS communicated to the German

Institute of Roma (April 13) his discovery that the monument of Phokas, which since the discovery of its inscribed pedestal in 1813 has been universally assumed to have been erected by the Exarch Smaragdus in the year 608 with the aid of a column taken from some older building, was not erected at that period, but was only inscribed by Smaragdus to Phokas, the inscription being incised upon a surface from which an older dedication had been erased. It may be safely assumed that the gilded statue mentioned in the inscription was also borrowed from the older monument.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

Basreliefs.—In the Subura (Via Cavour) two fragments of marble sculpture have come to light. The first is the remnant of the front of a sarcophagus with two niches, each filled with a male figure: it is much damaged. The other fragment belongs to a relief representing Achilles dragging Hektor's body around the walls of Troy. There remain the rear part of the quadriga, to which Hektor's body is attached, and parts of figures behind, including two warriors and a woman.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 59.


Via Flaminia.—Among constructions of the usual sepulchral type, several interesting objects have been found on the left side of the Via Flaminia. The most important is a marble cinerary urn of the greatest beauty. It has a hemispherical striated body with a conical cover, the whole being covered with beautiful decorative carving. A little further toward the city, within a compact mass of wall, a sarcophagus of Carrara marble was found, with bust, 2 figures at the angles, and hippocriphs on the ends. It was protected by stamped bricks of the year 123.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 61.

RUVO.—*Vase*.—A vase (*aryballos*) lately found here is noticed as especially interesting by Cav. G. Jatta because it bears the figure of a youthful herald in the act of delivering his message. He has long travelling trousers, the chlamys attached on his chest, with the military *pileus* in his lowered right hand as if saluting, while in his extended left he holds the caduceus. It is thought that the only known representation of a herald in vase-painting, before this discovery, was that on a krater of the Kircherian Museum (WINCKELMANN, *Mon. ined.*, I, 35, 72).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 144.

SORRENTO=SURRENTUM.—In a garden belonging to Signor de Martino, there was brought to light a beautiful marble statue of life size, fractured in some parts, and wanting a forearm. It apparently represents a pugilist, judging from the cæstus which is wound around the hand and wrist up to the elbow: the head has a crown of olive leaves. It is of Greek workmanship and the first statue discovered at Sorrento. By the side of it was found a much smaller statue of the god Terminus. On the base are inscribed some Greek words. According to later information, the arm of this statue had been previously found.—*Athenæum*, April 14, May 12.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

CIVITAVECCHIA.—*Christian inscriptions.* Under the ancient fortifications north of the Palazzo Guglielmi were found two inscriptions that belong to the ancient Christian cemetery of *Centum Cellae*. Both belong to the sixth century (as do all those previously found): one of them is dated October, 545 A. D.; the other August, 557 A. D.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 130–31.

ROMA.—*Catacomb of Priscilla.*—The following is quoted from a Report on the very important excavations in the cemetery of Priscilla, published by Comm. de Rossi in the *Not. degli Scavi* (1888, pp. 139–40): “A hypogeum of very ancient form, different from the ordinary type of cemeterial Christian excavation, has been entirely unearthed in the central and perhaps primitive nucleus of the cemetery of Priscilla, at the third mile on the *Via Salaria nova*. It consists of a single large ambulatory or cryptoporticus *in gamma* (as the ancients term it), that is, turned at right angles with its own staircase. The places for tombs are all large arcosolia or niches for sarcophagi, the fragments of which were mixed with the earth and ruins that filled the hypogeum: there was not a single loculus of the usual cemeterial pattern in the walls, which, together with the cavities of the niches, were originally covered with a simple white stucco with red lines forming square sections containing a few figures of animals: afterwards the whole was covered with marble slabs and mosaics. Of these only the impress remains, as the hypogeum has been barbarously ruined and despoiled of its ornaments, we know not when. One single Greek inscription, partly covered by later constructions, has remained in its place, on the floor in front of one of the arcosolia: it contains the Christian symbols of the anchor and the monogram . This epitaph belongs to a sepulchre added to the primitive ones.

At the end of the ambulatory, where it was newly adorned throughout with marbles and mosaics, a passage was opened into a large subterranean hall, nearly eight met. long by about four wide: what was originally a *piscina limaria* was turned into a splendid cemeterial crypt. Its barrel-vault was then adorned with mosaics, and in its centre was opened a square *lucernarium*; the walls received a marble revetment: only the impress remains of both mosaics and marbles. The outlines of the tomb, however, are visible in the place of honor at the end of the crypt; and, among the rubbish that filled it, have been found four broken sections of beautiful columns, spirally channelled, of Numidian marble (*giallo antico*).” From four fragments has been restored the following inscription, which belonged to a monument above ground and not to the catacomb:

*l. mini*CiO · L · F · GAL · NATALI · IIII · VIR · *viarum* | *cura*NDARVM
 *quaest*ORI · PROVINC . . . | *tr. pl.* PRAETORI · *leg. aug. pr. pr.*

proviNC · AFricae | leg. imp. caes. nervae traiani aug. leG · √ . . . | donis do-
nato ab. imp. traiano aug. geRM · DACleo | corona vallari navali aurea
hASTIS · PVRis III | vexillis III leg. imp. traiani aug. PR · PR · LEG · III |
aug. cos. cur. alvei tiberis et riPARum | et cloacarum urbis Lucius
Minucius Natalis was consul in 107 A. D. In a broken inscription, cut on
the lid of his sarcophagus found in the hypogeum, a personage of illustri-
ous family is named: the letters are of the *paint-brush* type, so called
because they imitate the letters painted in red on amphoræ and walls:

ACILIO GLABRIONI
FILIO

S

[The names of two other *Acilii* are read on two Greek epitaphs on slabs found in loculi of the cemetery contiguous to the hypogeum]. The letters of the inscription of

Acilius Glabrio appear to be of the time of the Antonines, and are more suited to a descendant of the Consul Acilius Glabrio, put to death under Domitian in 95 A. D., than to the consul himself.

A Roman Artist.—In a letter addressed to the *Courrier de l'Art* (1888, No. 15) Professor C. de Fabriczy gives some interesting information about an artist mentioned only as a sculptor and engraver in Vasari and in Morelli's *Anonimo*. He was the son of the sculptor Isaia di Pippo, of Pisa (see E. Müntz, *Les Arts à la cour des Papes*, I, pp. 255, 277, 285 *sqq.*), born between 1470 and 1475 in Roma, is mentioned as one of the best sculptors of the city, in 1506, was the author of the monument of Gian Galeazzo Visconti in the Certosa at Pavia, and that of Pier-Francesco Trecchi at S. Agata in Cremona, was a famous medallist (three of his medals have recently been identified by Valton and Venturi) and, finally, was, during the last years of his life, chief architect of the famous sanctuary of Santa Maria di Loreto, where he went between 1506 and 1508. He died young in 1512, although the date of his death was until now erroneously thought to be 1520. He possessed a valuable collection of antiques—gems and jewels, coins, medals, and cameos—which he left to the Hospital at Recanati.

VENEZIA.—*Early Painters.*—Sig. Michele Caffi has published, in the last number of the *Archivio Veneto* (fasc. 69, 1888) a paper on the early Venetian painters, entitled *Pittori Veneziani nel millesecento*. He reviews the works of the XIII, XIV and XV centuries, adding largely to the list of known artists and to the list of early works. Of especial interest are his remarks on the Semitecolo family.

FRANCE.

NARBONNE.—*An inscription* on a bronze tablet recently found here appears to contain a fragment of the *Lex concilii Narbonensis*, *i. e.*, the regulations of the Provincial Assembly of Narbonne. The discovery is important, as this is the first document of the kind found. The fragment contains portions

of thirty lines, belonging to five paragraphs of the regulations, which relate almost entirely to the office of flamen.—*Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres*, Feb. 24; *Soc. Nat. des Antiquaires*, Feb. 29.

SWITZERLAND.

The excavations at Avenches (Aventicum), in Canton Vaud, which have just been recommenced, promise favorably. A mosaic in a perfect state of preservation has been unearthed in Sellex.—*Athenæum*, April 21.

GERMANY.

ALTEBURG (near Köln).—*Roman camp*.—During 1887, General Wolf undertook excavations at Alteburg which brought to light a rampart over a distance of about 660 met. with towers, and graves on the outside. The General considers this to be the camp of the two Lower Rhenish legions.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 13.

BECKERSLOHE (near Nürnberg).—*Discovery of the Hallstadt period*.—An important excavation was undertaken near Nürnberg at the group of tumuli termed Beckerslohe, after a visit of the Anthropological Section to Nürnberg in April, 1887. In the first grave opened were a number of bodies, including that of child, showing it to be a family grave; also the following objects: a bronze fibula in the form of a boat; an armlet; a bronze needle; black-glazed urns and rude vases with linear decoration. The second had a rude vault, built of Dolomite blocks, about 5 met. wide and 1.10 met. high: in it lay a single skeleton, that of a warrior, surrounded by an interesting collection of objects; an elegant and artistic bronze breastplate whose side-pieces were ornamented with quadruple spiral decoration; six bronze armlets with elaborate linear decoration; three *torques*, one of which is like that worn by the "Dying Gaul"; several toe and finger rings; some vases of black ware. No breastplate like the above had ever been found in Germany.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, Nos. 11, 12, 13.

HANAU.—*Late excavations of the Hanauer Geschichtsverein*.—Under the title *Neue Ausgrabungen des Hanauer Geschichtsvereins im römischen Grenzlande*, Georg Wolff of Hanau gives, in the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift* (1888, Nos. 10, 11) an account of the excavations undertaken, during the last three years, in the Roman boundary-lands (*Grenzland*) by the Historical Society of Hanau. They were begun at Grosskrotzenburg, on the southernmost limit of the district. The ruins of the hypocaust of the 4 cohorts of Vindelician auxiliaries were found; another building was recognized as a bath; and the existence was proved of a bridge across the Main at this point, connecting the camp with the *Porta principalis dextra* and the *Porta decumana*. Other excavations near Kesselstadt brought to light a destroyed graveyard. For details we refer to the above-mentioned exhaustive account.

KÖLN.—*Museum of the Decorative Arts.*—A Museum of the Decorative Arts is about to be founded in Köln, opposite the Wallraf-Richartz Museum from which all objects of art and curiosity are to be removed for the benefit of the new institution.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1888, No. 9.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Turkish Government has granted 4,000 *l.* for the extension of the Imperial Museum at Stamboul, so as to house the Sidon antiquities. Meanwhile, Hamdi Bey, the Director, has gone to Sidon to look after his excavations.—*Athenæum*, May 5.

RUSSIA.

DOLMENS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—Mr. Felitzin has recently been exploring the dolmens in the Tcherkess country with interesting results. They are generally of a uniform construction—a flat slab supported on four upright stones, presenting the effect of a large table. Two of the sides are long, and the other two short. Beneath them have been found spiral bronze rings, arrowheads of flint and bronze, bronze heads, cowries, red ochre, *etc.* The age is generally considered very remote. M. Felitzin lately reported in detail his explorations to the Archæological Society of Moscow.—*Amer. Antiquarian*, May, 1888.

ST. PETERSBURG.—*A museum of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.*—Professor Kondakoff, author of the *Histoire de l'Art Byzantin*, has been appointed Professor at the University of St. Petersburg and Director of the new Museum of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance established near the Hermitage. This museum includes the Basilewski collection, recently purchased by the Emperor.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 14.

ENGLAND.

CAMBRIDGE.—At the April 19 meeting of Society of Antiquaries of London, Professor Middleton communicated a note on the recent discovery of a Saxon cemetery of large extent in the cricket field of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he promised to lay before the Society a more detailed account later.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

LILLESALL ABBEY (Salop).—Mr. C. C. Walker, at April 17 meeting of Soc. of Antiq. of London, read a paper on recent excavations at Lilleshall Abbey, Salop, resulting in the laying bare the foundations of the whole of the conventual buildings and other remains. Mr. Walker's paper was illustrated by a very complete series of plans and photographs, with numerous tiles, and other objects found during the work.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

LONDON.—*The Roman Wall of London.*—On the afternoon of Thursday

(April 26) there was a gathering of antiquaries on the ground recently cleared by the Office of Works to the north of the new Post Office. The site was acquired by the Post Office last year for buildings to be called the New North Post Office. It had been occupied by the Queen's Hotel, by the French Protestant Chapel, and by a narrow street called Bull and Mouth Street. It faces St. Martin's le Grand and the churchyard of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate Street. On the churchyard face is an ancient wall which had always been taken to be part of London Wall, and though much dilapidated and patched it has undoubted marks of late mediæval building. This old wall was also supposed to mark the site of the more ancient wall. Indeed, the position of Aldersgate, at the N. E. corner of the property, made the former existence of the wall there undoubted. Whether, however, the ancient wall still remained or had been quite destroyed was a question; and it is much to the credit of the Office of Works that one of its first acts on getting possession of the ground was to sink pits near the face of the boundary wall to determine whether the older wall was actually below it or not. As most of our readers know, Roman London is entirely underground. It will not surprise them, therefore, that the result of the digging was to show the original wall, of which the upper part only had been broken down. The existence of the first wall being thus declared, the Office of Works has very properly had the whole face of it cleared, and the purpose of the gathering on Thursday was to get an inspection of it by the antiquaries of London. The meeting was organized by the Society of Antiquaries, who invited members of other archæological societies of London to meet them.

There, standing almost perfect, its masonry sharp and true as on the day it was finished, was at least a hundred feet of the Roman wall of London. The structure of the wall is what we should expect in the south of England—facing courses of stone and tile, with grouted core. The stone is what we now call Reigate, or "rag," the tiles of the beautiful red produced by the London clay when not adulterated with London dirt. There are three stepped coursings for footings, then three courses of tiles set with thick beds of mortar between, and, on these, five courses of stone with fine joints; then two courses of tile with thick bed of mortar, another stage of five courses of stone, and again two courses of tile; set back from this face 6 in. is another stage of five stone courses with two of tile, and then begins more stone coursing which is nowhere complete—in all about 10 ft. of wall at the highest part. The facing stones are "pitched," the faces being 9 in. or 10 in. long by 6 in. Five courses, therefore, made exactly 30 in. The tiles are 1½ in. thick and 12½ in. square. Two courses of tile with the thick mortar bed make 5 in.

In one place the face of the wall has been unfortunately cut away by

the excavators, who imagined they must keep their cutting parallel with the later boundary wall. This wall is naturally much thinner, and is built on the old wall, but does not follow the line of its face.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

NORWICH CASTLE.—The process of removing the prison buildings which completely filled up the shell of the fine old keep of Norwich Castle (the second largest Norman keep in England) is rapidly approaching completion, and several Norman arches of great interest have been uncovered; and a spiral Norman staircase leading to the basement, which had long been filled up with concrete, has been carefully reopened.—*Athenæum*, March 31.

ST. ALBANS.—April 18, Brit. Arch. Assocn.: The arrangements for the proposed excavation of the site of the ancient chapel of St. Germanus at St. Albans were referred to, and it was announced that the work would soon be begun, under the direction of Mr. J. Harris.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

TOCKINGTON.—April 18, Brit. Arch. Assocn.: Mr. R. Mann exhibited a series of drawings of the fine Roman villa recently discovered at Tockington, Gloucestershire, not far from the course of the old Roman road up to the Severn at Old Passage. The site is within the area of a modern-looking farmhouse, and the remains have been found at a depth of only a few inches beneath the modern level. Five tessellated pavements have been already more or less uncovered, and their designs are of great beauty. The walling shows that a large portion of the villa had been reconstructed at a different axis from that of the older work, and there are many indications that the site has been occupied, perhaps from Roman times to the present day. The farmhouse on examination shows several signs of early work.—*Athenæum*, April 28.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.